

19990224.ba v02\_n438.bam.990224 v02\_n439.bam.990224

>From ???@??? Thu Feb 25 00:25:52 1999  
Message-Id: <199902240603.AAA07841@sco.theporch.com>  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 00:01:59 CST  
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2438

## BOATANCHORS Digest 2438

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Re: Regenerative receivers...  
by jmccarty@lucent.com (John J Mccarty)
- 2) RE: dishwashing ceramic sockets  
by johnmb@mindspring.com
- 3) goof  
by philip mccoey <dgnova@erols.com>
- 4) 6L6  
by Bob Reynolds <breybold@sigg.com>
- 5) Re: R1051 panel lamps / LED's  
by dma@islandnet.com
- 6) FS: Heath HR-10 w/calibrator  
by sbrovas <sbrovas@tir.com>
- 7) Re: 3-500Z chimneys  
by Sandra L Knepper <slkst29+@pitt.edu>
- 8) Re: Headset rewiring  
by Ray Mote <rmote@rain.org>
- 9) Meissner Analyst  
by "Wallace Gibbons" <rockwall@tcsourceone.com>
- 10) Re: Meissner Analyst  
by Richard Post <post@ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu>
- 11) FS: Orange  
by Tom Smith <tsmith@hal-pc.org>
- 12) Re: cleaning aluminum crud  
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
- 13) Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
- 14) WANTED: SCR-300 Items  
by David Stinson <arc5@ix.netcom.com>
- 15) ceramic cleaning followup  
by "Tom R. Rice" <tomrice@netcom.com>
- 16) WTB BA Videos  
by Bob Login <jlogin@gville.mindspring.com>
- 17) Re: Headphone rewiring, etc.  
by "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>
- 18) Swap Galaxy Power Supplies?

- by hikrbikr@erols.com
- 19) RE: GB> cleaning ceramic sockets?  
by "Jim Berry" <basalop@gte.net>
- 20) FS: CBS Audimax/Volumax AM Audio Processor  
by "Grant Youngman" <nq5t@gte.net>
- 21) Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>

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From: jmccarty@lucent.com (John J McCarty)  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 14:35:19 -0600  
Message-Id: <199902232035.0AA12764@nwsgpa.ih.lucent.com>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Re: Regenerative receivers...  
Content-Type: text

Hello Gang;

I have a little one tube regen I built with my oldest daughter a few years back. Built from plans in a 50'ish book, "The Boy's First Electronics Book" or some such. Anyway, dusted it off last week to use it as a demo piece at the jr. high. I changed it from "pot in the tickler" to throttle condenser regen control. Works much better. But now, hand capacitance is now a bigger problem. Was going to put a metal panel behind the wooden front panel. Question; should the capacitors who have a "ground" connection be grounded to the new panel and then the panel grounded back to the main ground. Or should the capacitors have seperate connections back to the ground, along with a seperate connection for the panel. Or am I making too much out of this and I should just ground everything together???

Tnx + 73

John McCarty  
n9hrt

-----  
From: johnmb@mindspring.com  
Message-Id: <199902232036.PAA29583@smtp0.mindspring.com>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: RE: dishwashing ceramic sockets  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 15:17 -0500

>be aware that dishwashers are wicked powerful

Having recently lived in an apartment, I've performed extensive research on powerwashing via dishwashers....

Some observations:

- \* Dishwasher soap is VERY caustic... there's a reason that this system is used to clean greasy dishes.... be careful when using dishwasher soap on anything valuable or delicate.
- \* Dont try to substitute liquid dishwashing soap for dishwasher soap (unless you need your floors cleaned too).
- \* A small net bag for holding hardware is a useful thing to have around. Hardware comes out very clean using this method.
- \* Run an empty load after cleaning electromechanical stuff in your dishwasher.
- \* Some plastics will discolor using this method.
- \* Dont use the "DRY" cycle...it gets VERY hot in there!
- \* Dont wash painted / lettered parts, if you liked them painted/lettered.
- \* Ferrous metals will oxidize very quickly in the hot, damp environment if allowed to sit in there after all oils have been removed.

Hope this helps!  
John  
wb5oau/4

-----  
Message-ID: <36D3438F.5A5E@erols.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 16:10:55 -0800  
From: philip mccoey <dgnova@erols.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: goof  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The advertising on my earlier posting was unintentional.  
Very Very sorry.

-----  
Message-Id: <99Feb23.151610cst.26964@firewall.sigg.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 15:18:47 -0600  
From: Bob Reynolds <breynold@sigg.com>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: 6L6  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain

Content-Type: text/plain

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From: dma@islandnet.com  
Message-Id: <m10FOUy-000L01C@mail.islandnet.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 12:22:08 -0800  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Re: R1051 panel lamps / LED's  
Cc: <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

At 09:24 AM 02/21/99 -0800, you wrote:

>  
> When I requested a source for the rare/oddball panel lamps for the R1051,  
>the best advice I got was to forget the original lamp and to solder two  
>short lengths of wire to a #327 lamp and drop it in the old lamp hole and  
>solder the wires to the lamp socket.  
> The R1051 panel illumination uses a light pipe system which collects the  
>light out the side of the panel lamp and distributes it around the dial.  
> It has been suggested that a white LED be used here. The problem with LED's  
>is that the light comes out the end in a soft flood effect and would be lost  
>to the light pipe system. It would be interesting to know if a LED has been  
>tried.  
> John Gibson.

Hi John ...

I've just ordered some of the newer "pure white" LEDs to use in the R-1051.  
So we'll see!

As these "pure white" LEDs are white because of a fluorescent coating on

the inside of the plastic package that is excited by the single frequency emission from the LED junction, the light should be more diffuse and may work Ok with the light chimney. We'll see.

Jan Skirrow, VE7DJX  
Duncan, BC, Canada

\*\*\*\*\*

<http://www.islandnet.com/~dma/Boatanchors/>

Information, Parts, Pictures, Articles: The R-390A  
and other classic gear.

\*\*\*\*\*

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Message-ID: <36D35C1A.B0E3545@tir.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 17:55:38 -0800  
From: sbrovas <sbrovas@tir.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: FS: Heath HR-10 w/calibrator  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi All,

I have for sale a Heath HR-10 HF rcvr in GC. It receives AM, CW, SSB. I wanted to offer it on the group for Heath users.

Price is \$75 + shipping. Here's the good, bad and UGLY.... Cabinet is EXC-. Face plate is EXC-, Knobs are all original, but some have some tiny cracks by tension screws. The main tuning knob has a hole where some genius had once installed a now removed crank. The rig plays on all bands and is clean in and out. Plexiglass on front dial is in need of better securing it will bind after tuning needle moves into its' range. That is the only other known defect. Rig is clean in and out.

HERE's the big plusses, Original Manual and also has the condensed manual  
in VGC. HRA 10-1 Xtal Calibrator accessory, EXC.  
73's de Bill, WA1APX/8

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Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 17:55:44 -0500 (EST)  
From: Sandra L Knepper <slkst29+@pitt.edu>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>, owner-boatanchors@theporch.com  
Subject: Re: 3-500Z chimneys  
Message-ID: <Pine.GS0.3.96L.990223175418.17834D-1000000@unixs3.cis.pitt.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Marty, do you realize that the airflow from a vertical chimney fails to provide air around the plate seal as does the original chimney's that are tapered for that purpose. I would refer you to the Eimac paper, "The Care and Feeding of Amplifier Tubes"

Dave, W3ST  
Publisher of the Collins Journal  
Homepage: <http://www.pixi.com/~jenkins/collins>

On Mon, 22 Feb 1999, Marty's Refl. Drop wrote:

> Claussen Pickle jars with the bottoms glass-cut out.  
>  
> At work now in Henery 2KD  
>  
> Pickles are OK too  
>  
> Marty  
>

-----  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 15:00:40 -0800 (PST)  
From: Ray Mote <rmote@rain.org>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Re: Headset rewiring  
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.4.05.9902231440260.18317-1000000@coyote.rain.org>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Bobbi's "Headset Hospital" was excellent! Think I sent a similar blurb to at least some of you (maybe all) a couple years back that dealt with refurbing the HB-7 headband (HS-23, HS-33, etc.). Unfortunately, I removed that and a bunch more from my hard disk without saving a copy. Does anyone have that info? If so, I'd appreciate a copy. It had descriptions of the cordage (CO-162, CO-169), lugs, leather, etc.

Homemade crimpers are indeed possible if you have a drill press and are willing to buy solid carbide end mills, and put up with the precise positioning needed to place the hole "dead center" between the jaws. I used a cheap Chinese machinist's vise bolted to the drill press table, adjusting the x-y positioning until the center of the end mill was correctly positioned over the jaws of a pair of lineman's pliers (held

closed by the vise). It took a 1/8" hole to crimp the lugs, and a 9/64" hole to crimp the tips. Used linemen's pliers for one, and a pair of industrial crimpers garnered at the TRW swap for the other (don't remember which was which). Drilling tool steel is \*no\* fun!

The needles available from Tandy are:

#119500 for 10 "easy-thread" needles for \$.99/pkg

#119200 for 25 small harness needles for \$3.99/pkg

#119201 for 25 large harness needles for \$3.99/pkg

All are round and have blunt ends. Either of the 119500 or 119200 are okay for sewing headband leather. Probably best to get their #120702 which is 25 yds of natural-color waxed linen thread @ \$2.99 to do the sewing. Leather pieces should be about 8.75" long by 1 9/16" wide. Seams are placed 1/8" and 1/2" in from each edge, leaving 9/16" in the middle to wrap around the wire. Sew the wire in first, then put it on the headband spring and hold it down with clothespins while you sew it onto the frame. Don't sew the wire in too tight or you won't be able to adjust it later. :- ) Use hole spacing similar to what was on the old piece (8-10 holes per inch), and prepunch the holes with an awl. (Tandy has a diamond cross-section awl that beats the round ones.)

73....Ray Mote, K5FKT <rmote@rain.org> Oxnard, CA

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Message-ID: <36D33147.A2F0852C@tcsourceone.com>

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 15:52:56 -0700

From: "Wallace Gibbons" <rockwall@tcsourceone.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: Meissner Analyst

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greetings,

Anyone on the list have one of these, and can help me identify the model, and a source of manuals. Just acquired one in very nice condition and want to put it to work.

Any leads appreciated.

Wally Gibbons

rockwall@tcsourceone.com

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Message-Id: <v03007801b2f8ed29f0f9@[132.235.46.169]>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 18:52:47 -0500  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
From: Richard Post <post@ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu>  
Subject: Re: Meissner Analyst

Hi Wally,

Love those green eyes and red knobs. These things just need an piece of wire, a jumper, and a speaker/ output transformer to be a self-contained radio! (The wire is for an antenna. The jumper connects the RF-IF channel output to the audio channel input. Head phones work in place of the speaker/ tranny.)

Have the manual. The manual is also part of several of the Meissner circuit books. You probably have one of those on your shelf. Let me know if you need a copy.

Rich

>Anyone on the list have one of these, and can help me identify the  
>model, and a source of manuals. Just acquired one in very nice condition  
>and want to put it to work.  
>  
>Any leads appreciated.  
>  
>Wally Gibbons  
>rockwall@tcsourceme.com

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Boatanchor Pix website - KB8TAD  
<http://ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu/~post/PIX/BA.html>  
<mailto:postr@ohiou.edu>  
visit the Museum of Radio and Technology website  
<http://oak.cats.ohiou.edu/~postr/MRT/>

-----  
Message-ID: <36D1CA8B.F33B16CD@hal-pc.org>  
Date: Mon, 22 Feb 1999 21:22:19 +0000  
From: Tom Smith <tsmith@hal-pc.org>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: FS: Orange  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The "GREAT" Orange, TX hamfest is happening this coming Saturday morning



in, where else but Orange, TX (coincidence I'm sure). If anyone is interested, I plan to bring the below listed items to find a new home.

Two each BC-375 with dynamotor, connectors, and extra tuning unit  
Viking Valiant (very nice) with manual copy, if I fix the audio problem before Friday.

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From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Re: cleaning aluminum crud  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 17:36:00 -0500  
Message-ID: <01be5f7c\$e372fd60\$544d62d8@ornitz.dpnnet.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

John England, K4RIG, asked about cleaning an antenna rotor. Arden Allen, KB6NAX, suggested lots of elbow grease or sand blasting. I agree as any chemical likely to dissolve the corrosion will attack the remaining metal. I suspect that what John may be seeing is not aluminum oxide but rather zinc oxide. Many rotors use zinc/aluminum alloys to increase the hardness of the metal. I know some rotors use cast zinc gears too. The best thing is to prevent the oxidation from happening. Like Arden says, a generous application of grease will work wonders to prevent this from reforming.

73, Barry L. Ornitz      WA4VZQ      ornitz@tricon.net

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From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Cc: "free glowbugs" <glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu>  
Subject: Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 17:28:04 -0500  
Message-ID: <01be5f7b\$c771e960\$544d62d8@ornitz.dpnnet.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Tom Rice, WB6BYH, asked about cleaning ceramic sockets.

Bobbi suggested trichlorethylene which is not the safest material to be around. I know it is being used as a substitute in many products formerly containing Freon-TF, but it is nowhere as safe as the TF was. Acetone would be a much safer choice (but it is much more flammable).

Roy Morgan suggested the dishwasher which is probably the best approach if you are careful about what detergent you use. The water will not hurt the ceramic even if it is unglazed. You just need to dry it out afterwards. Leaving the socket overnight in a warm oven (150 F) should leave you with perfectly dry socket in the morning.

John Shriver noted that dishwashers can be quite powerful. It is not really the dishwasher, however. The problem is the detergent which usually contains a large proportion of a hypochlorite bleach. This can be corrosive to many metals. Washing by hand using ordinary soap and an old toothbrush is probably the best route.

Some unglazed ceramics were dipped in molten paraffin wax to help waterproof them at a much lower cost than glazing. Soaking in solvent will remove most of this, as will gently heating the ceramic. If you decide this is necessary, wash with water first, and then soak in acetone overnight.

Wash in water again and allow to dry thoroughly.

There are much more potent cleaning solutions that can be used with straight ceramics (no metal parts). These are pretty dangerous and require a fume hood, but they do a wonderful job. I have used these on the ceramic end bars of E. F. Johnson transmitting variable capacitors and also with threaded spacers. They come out often looking better than new. Dirt, wax, and marks from metals come right off with these solutions - but skin comes off even faster, so I do not recommend them.

73, Barry L. Ornitz      WA4VZQ      ornitz@tricon.net

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Message-ID: <36D355FE.E5162BAA@ix.netcom.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 19:29:34 -0600  
From: David Stinson <arc5@ix.netcom.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: WANTED: SCR-300 Items  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Need battery box, antennas, canvas items for SCR-300 (BC-1000).  
I have lots of trades.

Thanks,  
Dave Stinson AB5S  
arc5@ix.netcom.com

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From: "Tom R. Rice" <tomrice@netcom.com>  
Message-Id: <199902240151.RAA10501@netcom18.netcom.com>  
Subject: ceramic cleaning followup  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 17:51:55 -0800 (PST)  
Cc: glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu (free glowbugs)  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Wow! I'm really grateful for all the helpful answers to the socket-cleaning question. They've generated a contact high, which I'll temper by offering the following mini-bio, in explanation:

The ever-perceptive Bobbi has correctly surmised that I'm inclined to prefer a nasty chemical solution to the cleaning problem, probably because I was raised on the fumes of Carbon Tetrachloride, usually tapped from one of those pretty brass Pyrene fire extinguishers, found on walls and heavy equipment everywhere in those days.

My dishwasher is a sturdy German girl who balks at the imposition of additional burdens.

Having been raised near the Hanford Atomic Works, of Plutonium fame, I still exhibit a faint phosphorescence at night. This phenomenon is well explained by the work of the pioneers, Dake & DeMent, who are of my generation, and were among my high school heroes. In view of this, a few toxic fumes are of little concern ;-)

Barry's comment re wax impregnation is very helpful, as, indeed, some of my sockets are so blessed.

Thank you all very much indeed!

73 de WB6BYH

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"Start off every day with a smile and get it over with." --W.C.Fields  
Tom R. Rice  
tomrice@netcom.com

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Message-Id: <199902240247.VAA17758@smtp0.mindspring.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 21:43:36 -0500  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

From: Bob Login <jlogin@gville.mindspring.com>  
Subject: WTB BA Videos

Hi fellow BAers-Interested in BA videos. ---tnx & 73's Bob, AA8A

-----  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 21:49:28 -0500 (EST)  
From: "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
cc: BA <boatanchors@sco.ThePorch.com>, glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu  
Subject: Re: Headphone rewiring, etc.  
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.96.990223212314.24889A-100000@indy2>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Hi, Tony!

Old headphone magnets can lose magnetism, especially if the cans have been connected in the plate circuit of a receiver backwards to the preferred polarity. (Mind that tracer, gang, or get the DC off the headphone jack!) Dropping them is another cause; we're spoiled by modern fancy magnetic alloys but the older ones really react to mechanical shock.

Elmer Osterhout, in "Headphones: Operation and Repair" (available from Modern Radio Labs, P.O. Box 14902, Minneapolis, MN 55414-0902 for \$1.25 ppd--might add a little extra, postage has gone up; don't worry, they'll send the change back!) describes a couple of remagnetizing methods.

One way is to take the cans apart enough to wind 12 turns of #24 around each magnet. On the second magnet, reverse the winding direction to keep polarity right. Hook to a storage battery and hold a compass over the pole pieces. If it spins, reverse the battery. Leave it on just long enough to do the job--too long, and the wire will heat up. Check by touching diaphragm to poles and pulling away; you can tell when it has enough "grab." This is risky--you could \*melt\* the wire with too much current! Might look up #24's ampacity on a wire table and fuse appropriately.

Another method is to remove the magnets--mark 'em first, headphone magnets go in so they repel each other, a bit counterintuitive the first time you see it. Then suspend a good, strong horseshoe magnet on a string over one, and let it go to the pole it attracted to; get good contact and add the other magnet, also in the way it "wants" to go. If they won't reach, use a piece of iron to bridge to the other pole. You can either leave them overnight, or tap 'em sharply with a small hammer to "set" the magnetism after they've been on a few minutes. (Careful, some magnetic materials are quite brittle).

E0 notes that magnetic induction requires good, solid joints--when you put the cans back together, get everything screwed down tightly.

I believe Brandes phones are pretty typical of the breed, with the coils wound on pole pieces and the magnets proper being semi-circular widgets mounted against the shell. (Some makes have them stacked, or interleaved in a helical manner). You will almost certainly have to unsolder the coil leads to get the magnets out--make note of what's where, and treat that tiny wire carefully! If you do break it, unwinding one or two turns to reconnect, or adding a little fine wire, doesn't hurt them much--there are many hundreds of turns.

Usual caveats apply, only more so: I have *\*not\** had to remagnetize a pair of cans (yet). Try these methods at your own risk, void where prohibited by law, etc. etc.

E0 uses a slightly different method to do tip plugs, wrapping fine wire over the tinsel *\*and\** onto the jacket a little, tinning the wire quickly to reduce the odds of burning the string the tinsel is wrapped around. His warnings about solder "spitting" from the well-tinned plug are even more stringent than mine; he suggests goggles or shop glasses. Given that E0 started in radio in 1915 and is of an earlier school of thought on safety than am I (he's casual enough with line voltage to give me the willies!), you should take his advice to heart.

73,  
--Bobbi

KB9GKX "RJ" rbarmore@indy.net Roberta J. (Bobbi) Barmore  
FISTS #3388 \* G-QRP #10001 \* ARRL \* RSGB \* WIA  
Appreciator Of Vacuum-Tube Ham Gear and Vintage Keys

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From: hikrbikr@erols.com  
Message-ID: <36D32E1C.101C@erols.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 22:39:23 +0000  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Swap Galaxy Power Supplies?  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ahoy! I have a WRL PSA-300, the matching power supply speaker/clock console for the Galaxy 300 transceiver. This unit must be fantastically rare. (Jeez, is it heavy!) I have a Galaxy V transceiver and would much rather have the matching Galaxy AC-35 power supply and speaker console. Would anybody be willing to trade? I could meet you at the Vienna Winterfest, this Sunday in Annandale VA (for directions, see website at <http://www.erols.com/k3mt/vws/wf98/hamfest.htm>)

73, Mike Steussy AE4R  
hikrbikr@erols.com

Vienna VA

-----  
From: "Jim Berry" <basalop@gte.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Cc: "free glowbugs" <glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu>  
Subject: RE: GB> cleaning ceramic sockets?  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 19:40:52 -0800  
Message-ID: <001501be5fa7\$7a331da0\$ef4bfdd0@default>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> Tom, Anchorites,

> One warning: those lovely decals on Johnson and Millen antique  
> tube sockets will disappear in the dishwasher.  
>

Running them through a dishwasher works great. One little trick I learned  
is  
to coat those decals with clear fingernail polish.

73 Jim K7SLI

-----  
Message-Id: <199902240523.XAA04510@mail1.gte.net>  
From: "Grant Youngman" <nq5t@gte.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 23:20:01 -0600  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT  
Subject: FS: CBS Audimax/Volumax AM Audio Processor

Guys ..

The DAP-310 I listed this morning is tentatively sold. Should have  
listed these also, but was pressed for time.

These are the CBS Labs Audimax III AGC and Volumax 400 AM  
limiter. Sold only as a pair. Although these are older discreet  
technology boxes, they still give a good accounting of themselves.  
They are working perfectly and have been on the air with both a Globe  
King and Globe Champion. The Audimax is a bit scuffed and the  
Volumax is very nice. The scuffs don't impact how they work :-)

These are 2-space rack mount units, line levels in and out. You can see them on the shelf under the Globe Champion 300 at <http://home1.gte.net/nq5t/todays.htm>.

\$225 for the pair, with manuals, plus shipping of about 30 lbs from 75077

Grant

-----  
Grant Youngman / NQ5T

nq5t@gte.net  
BA pics at <http://home1.gte.net/nq5t>  
Double Oak, TX -- nr Dallas

-----  
Message-Id: <199902240601.WAA20019@mail-gw5.pacbell.net>  
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Cc: "free glowbugs" <glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu>  
Subject: Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 21:56:48 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Comments on Barry's comments:

> Bobbi suggested trichlorethylene which is not the safest material to be  
> around. I know it is being used as a substitute in many products  
formerly  
> containing Freon-TF, but it is nowhere as safe as the TF was. Acetone  
> would be a much safer choice (but it is much more flammable).

Trichlorethylene, also known as methylene chloride is too powerful to use on anything electronic that is not glass, porcelain or metal. It is also very nasty to the skin and mucous membrane. A definite no-no in the BA lab. In diluted form it is found in paint removers, still pretty potent. A much milder solvent, trichlorethane (notice the difference in spelling), usually identified as 1,1,1 trichlorethane for the chemically inclined, is the solvent in the dry cleaning solutions mentioned with trade names like Carbo-Clean (the trade name is a hold-over from the dastardly days of carbon tetrachloride, a very toxic solvent). It was very common in TV tuner sprays but has been replaced by a more ozone friendly formulation. "Trichlor" is a misnomer because it doesn't tell you what you are talking

about. The "trichlors" I just spoke of are non-flammable. That was one of their chief virtues for use around electrical stuff. Acetone, is highly flammable and should never be used on live circuits. It is also a "polarizing" solvent and will conduct current causing the works to short out.....and maybe catch fire as well! Acetone, fortunately, leaves no conductive residue and is excellent for cleaning solvent resistant plastic parts (thermosets and polyesters to name a couple) but is a disaster for cleaning polystyrene but can be used for welding polystyrene parts together. But I digress.

> Roy Morgan suggested the dishwasher which is probably the best approach if  
> you are careful about what detergent you use. The water will not hurt the  
> ceramic even if it is unglazed. You just need to dry it out afterwards.  
> Leaving the socket overnight in a warm oven (150 F) should leave you with  
> perfectly dry socket in the morning.

Yes, but.....(read on).

> John Shriver noted that dishwashers can be quite powerful. It is not  
> really the dishwasher, however. The problem is the detergent which usually  
> contains a large proportion of a hypochlorite bleach. This can be  
> corrosive to many metals. Washing by hand using ordinary soap and an old  
> toothbrush is probably the best route.

Agreed! I would use Mr. Clean and rinse thoroughly with hot water.

> Some unglazed ceramics were dipped in molten paraffin wax to help  
> waterproof them at a much lower cost than glazing. Soaking in solvent will  
> remove most of this, as will gently heating the ceramic. If you decide  
> this is necessary, wash with water first, and then soak in acetone  
> overnight.

That will clean off the grimy stuff but not stains which are not an electrical problem anyway.

> Wash in water again and allow to dry thoroughly.

I don't think that does anything of value.

> There are much more potent cleaning solutions that can be used with  
> straight ceramics (no metal parts). These are pretty dangerous and require  
> a fume hood, but they do a wonderful job. I have used these on the ceramic



> end bars of E. F. Johnson transmitting variable capacitors and also with  
> threaded spacers. They come out often looking better than new. Dirt,  
wax,  
> and marks from metals come right off with these solutions - but skin  
comes  
> off even faster, so I do not recommend them.

Good!

And now comes the rub: Dissolving out the wax, oil or whatever can cause a problem. Ceramic, as used in electronics is never 100% covered with glaze. Therefore it can absorb and retain moisture at least on part of its surfaces. Is this a problem? Not if the environment is relatively free of condensing moisture like in our warm houses. The ceramic stays fairly dry and works without problems with high voltages, etc. But if you suffer from lots of humidity and get condensation you may have problems as the ceramic will now become a reservoir for moisture. Hence the corrosion found in some equipment at the junction of ceramic and metal. The remedy is impregnation of the ceramic with a water repelling oil or wax or a coating of a low hygroscopicity (water absorbing) varnish like Humiseal (R). For me, (here we go again!) WD-40 serves the purpose although not of great permanence. Soaking the dry ceramics in molten paraffin or beeswax will do a good job. A good rub-down with silicone grease should work well also.

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

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End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2438  
\*\*\*\*\*

>From ???@??? Thu Feb 25 00:27:27 1999  
Message-Id: <199902242009.0AA12620@sco.theporch.com>  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 14:08:35 CST  
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2439

BOATANCHORS Digest 2439

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Re: Headphone rewiring, etc.  
by "Steve" <scb@mail.internettport.net>
- 2) NY area ham fest and swap meet  
by "Nicola Priano" <nipriano@tin.it>
- 3) Re: NY area ham fest and swap meet

- by Al Klase <skywaves@bw.webex.net>
- 4) Need 1400 volt 1 amp plate xmfr  
by zeitler@ibm.net
  - 5) Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
  - 6) Re: 3-500Z chimneys  
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
  - 7) Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
by Sandra L Knepper <slkst29+@pitt.edu>
  - 8) Re: cleaning ceramic sockets? - Ammonia (via Dave Knepper)  
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
  - 9) Re: How to Rejuvenate your Headphones  
by "John Dilks, K2TQN" <oldradio@worldnet.att.net>
  - 10) Re: Vacuum Relay Specs... followup  
by "James C. Garland" <4CX250B@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu>
  - 11) Dots before the eyes  
by midshires@cix.co.uk (Andrew Emmerson)
  - 12) Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
by "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>
  - 13) Re: Vacuum Relay Specs... followup  
by "Doug Gordon" <dmgordon@pacbell.net>
  - 14) Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
  - 15) cleaning: bad limerick  
by "Tom R. Rice" <tomrice@netcom.com>
  - 16) Gonset bargain & Drake mystery  
by "James C. Garland" <4CX250B@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu>

---

Message-Id: <199902240647.AAA10054@loki.internettport.net>  
From: "Steve" <scb@mail.internettport.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 00:22:02 +0000  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT  
Subject: Re: Headphone rewiring, etc.  
CC: boatanchors@theporch.com

Tony:"> What were the preferred brands amongst Old Timers?"

Greetings;

For my money, the Baldwin type "C" and the Western Electric 509W were and are the best obtainable standard vintage 'phones for crystal sets & one tube regennys where sensitivity is paramount. Tho' I am not an O.T. or an "Elmer", these two seem to have legendary status with them, and my experience concurs.

The high grade Trimm & the Brandes Superior " Matched Tone" are a couple of others that were commonly used & respected.

Check Al Klase's "SKYWAVES" at:

<<http://www.webex.net/~skywaves/xtalset102/headsets.htm>>

for some good sensitivity recommendations on most common vintage 'phones as well as some unconventional approaches to sensitivity enhancement.

Where sensitivity is not a priority as with a set with an audio amp stage or 2, the later vintage "capsule" type 'phones, usually 600^ (used with a matching xformer for direct plate out connection) are much better fidelity for AM . Otherwise, most vintage 'phones are fine for CW, varying in resonance peaking, sensitivity, and comfort.

Regards; Steve

-----  
From: "Nicola Priano" <nipriano@tin.it>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 07:42:14 +0200  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT  
Subject: NY area ham fest and swap meet  
Message-Id: <19990224064247.BBQC10838.fep03-svc@tin.tin.it>

Hi to all

I will be visiting by car the area between Washington DC and New York City from March 13th to March 20th.  
I would like to know if there are any hamfest or swap meet I could attend.

Thanks very much

Nicola IK1YWF  
Nicola Priano  
nipriano@tin.it

-----  
Message-ID: <36D3A6B5.A6A3417C@bw.webex.net>  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 02:13:57 -0500  
From: Al Klase <skywaves@bw.webex.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Re: NY area ham fest and swap meet  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Nicola and The Group;

New Jersey Antique Radio Club swapmeet is March 20 in Freehold, NJ.  
See: <http://www.eht.com/oldradio/> for details.

There is also a small hamfest in West Orange, NJ on March 13.

73,  
Al

Nicola Priano wrote:

>  
> Hi to all  
>  
> I will be visiting by car the area between Washington DC and New  
> York City from March 13th to March 20th.  
> I would like to know if there are any hamfest or swap meet I could  
> attend.  
>  
> Thanks very much  
>  
> Nicola IK1YWF  
> Nicola Priano  
> nipriano@tin.it

--

Al Klase - N3FRQ  
skywaves@bw.webex.net  
Flemington, NJ 08822  
Web Page: <http://www.webex.net/~skywaves/home.htm>

-----  
From: zeitler@ibm.net  
Message-ID: <008b01be5fc9\$ffbb9020\$3c292581@km3g>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Need 1400 volt 1 amp plate xmfr  
Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 23:47:08 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Must have 240 volt primary with 1400 volt 1 amp (min) secondary. State the facts and the shipped price to San Diego 92139.

Lane  
Ku7i

-----  
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Cc: "free glowbugs" <glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu>  
Subject: Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 03:33:45 -0500  
Message-ID: <01be5fd0\$64925320\$a34562d8@ornitz.dpnnet.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="utf-8"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Arden Allen, KB6NAX, and group,

{If I ever run across another vintage Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, I'll send it to Arden. I have a 1946 edition!}

>Comments on Barry's comments:

>

>Trichloroethylene, also known as methylene chloride is too powerful to use

>on anything electronic that is not glass, porcelain or metal.

To start with, methylene chloride (dichloromethane) and trichloroethylene are entirely two different materials, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane is different from either of these. Some quick information might be in order. Note the double bond in the trichloroethylene. The -ene suffix denotes this.

Name:	Methylene Chloride	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Trichloroethylene
Formula:	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> -CCl <sub>3</sub>	CHCl=CCl <sub>2</sub>
Boil:	40 C	74 C	87 C
OSHA PEL	500 PPM	350 PPM	None Established*
Sol. in H <sub>2</sub> O	1.4%	Negligible	Negligible
LEL	12 % (High Energy)	8 %	8 %
UEL	19 %	10.5%	44.8 %
Carcinogen:	Yes	Possible	Likely
Skin Entry:	Yes	No	No
Breathing:	Yes	Yes	Yes

Methylene chloride is found most commonly in paint remover.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane is the favorite among producers of contact cleaners today. It is a suspected carcinogen and it is quite flammable. The material that Arden refers to in tuner sprays that is now almost banned is Freon-TF or trichloro-trifluoro-ethane (CF<sub>3</sub>-CCl<sub>3</sub>). It is relatively non-toxic and non-flammable, but alas, it harms the ozone layer. Note that

all of these materials are flammable with methylene chloride being the lesser of the bunch. It takes a high energy spark to ignite a vapor of methylene chloride. \*No safe levels of exposure to trichloroethylene have been established. All three of these materials can do serious harm to the body. All produce a form of anaesthetic narcosis. Note that chloroform is trichloromethane, and that 1,1,1-trichloroethane is also known as methyl chloroform. Methylene chloride and 1,1,1-trichloroethane produce fewer systemic problems than does trichloroethylene.

>Acetone, is highly flammable and should never be used  
>on live circuits. It is also a "polarizing" solvent  
>and will conduct current causing the works to short  
>out..... and maybe catch fire as well!

Note that the three above compounds are all flammable too, although methylene chloride takes a "hot" spark to ignite. The other two compounds are easily ignited by a spark.

Acetone is a polar solvent, but it is not electrically conductive. Polar in this case means the atomic structure is assymetrical enough that the material has a large dipole moment. Alcohols [ethyl (the drinking kind), methyl(Wood alcohol), and isopropanol (rubbing alcohol)] are all polar solvents too. Because acetone is able to dissolve both many organic and many inorganic compounds, it is excellent for cleaning. Dirt and corrosion tend to be polar so acetone is better for removing them too. Non-polar solvents (like the kerosene in WD-40) are only good for grease and oil removal. Acetone is far less toxic than any of the above materials. In fact, acetone is on the same order of toxicity as isopropanol which is commonly found in home medicine cabinets.

>Acetone, fortunately, leaves no conductive residue and is  
>excellent for cleaning solvent resistant plastic parts  
>(thermosets and polyesters to name a couple) but is a disaster for  
>cleaning polystyrene but can be used for welding polystyrene parts  
>together. But I digress.

This is basically true, but methylene chloride will dissolve far more plastics than acetone. Care should always be taken when using any solvent for cleaning plastics. Freon-TF was unique in its ability to be safely used with most plastics. Trichloroethylene will also dissolve or soften most plastics. 1,1,1-trichloroethane falls someplace in between Freon-TF and trichloroethylene

>That will clean off the grimy stuff but not stains which are not an  
>electrical problem anyway.

This depends on what the stains are. Water is more likely to remove more stains than the milder solvents. Metal stains from rust and corrosion will

be removed easier with an old toothbrush and a mild abrasive cleanser like Bon Ami.

>> Wash in water again and allow to dry thoroughly.

>

>I don't think that does anything of value.

This is to clean the material again after most of the wax has been removed. Much of the dirt will not wash off the first time if it is covered with wax. The first washing removes the surface crud to allow the acetone to work in properly. The second washing removes much of the dirt left behind from the acetone soak. Note that acetone is soluble in water so it doesn't have to dry off before the second washing.

>And now comes the rub: Dissolving out the wax, oil  
>or whatever can cause a problem. Ceramic, as used  
>in electronics is never 100% covered with glaze.  
>Therefore it can absorb and retain moisture at least  
>on part of its surfaces.

The glaze on ceramic is a low melting glass. It cannot be applied over a ceramic soaked in wax. Some sockets are glazed only on top, however.

>Is this a problem? Not if the environment is relatively  
>free of condensing moisture like in our warm houses.  
>The ceramic stays fairly dry and works without problems  
>with high voltages, etc. But if you suffer from lots of  
>humidity and get condensation you may have problems as  
>the ceramic will now become a reservoir for moisture.

If you get condensation on the radio, it is pretty obvious you should not fire it up. The ceramic is not hygroscopic; it does not suck water out of the air. However, once wet, it can take longer to dry than surface condensation.

>Hence the corrosion found in some equipment at the  
>junction of ceramic and metal.

Actually this has very little effect unless the ceramic stays wet indefinitely. If you have condensation problems, forget about ceramic insulators. First you should be worrying about transformers and coil forms with impregnated paper. I think most people here know that if someone has stored a radio in a cold environment, where condensation might be a problem, to always dry the radio out thoroughly before operating it.

>The remedy is impregnation of the ceramic with a water

>repelling oil or wax or a coating of a low  
>hygroscopicity (water absorbing) varnish like Humiseal (R).  
>For me, (here we go again!) WD-40 serves the purpose  
>although not of great permanence.

Remember WD-40 is basically kerosene with a little light oil in it. The oil is volatile and is gone fairly rapidly. This is one good application for silicone sprays in Boatanchor restoration. While silicones are to be avoided like the plague in contact cleaners, lubricants, and polishes, they are extremely hydrophobic (hate water) and they work well on ceramic. The ceramic should be removed from the equipment first (which you did to clean it anyway). Spray lightly (outdoors) and wipe well with a clean cloth. The amount needed to seal the ceramic is negligible and unless you have an extremely large excess, it will not "diffuse through the entire radio and ruin it".

>Soaking the dry ceramics in molten paraffin or beeswax  
>will do a good job. A good rub-down with silicone grease  
>should work well also.

Beeswax is a great unknown today with synthetic varieties being sold. Paraffin wax is far better for this use. Instead of dunking the ceramic in molten paraffin wax, heat the piece in the wax. This insures penetration. After careful removal while the ceramic is still hot, wipe off the excess with a clean cloth. A heavy coating of paraffin on the surface will rapidly attract new dust.

73, Barry L. Ornitz      WA4VZQ      ornitz@tricon.net

-----  
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Cc: "Boatanchors Mailing List" <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Re: 3-500Z chimneys  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 03:45:44 -0500  
Message-ID: <01be5fd2\$111df760\$a34562d8@ornitz.dpnnet.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Dave Knepper, W3SP, wrote:

>Marty, do you realize that the airflow from a vertical chimney fails to  
>provide air around the plate seal as does the original chimney's that are  
>tapered for that purpose. I would refer you to the Eimac paper, "The Care  
>and Feeding of Amplifier Tubes"



This is easily handled if larger heat dissipating plate caps are used. I used to make them on a lathe using 1 to 1.5 inch diameter aluminum stock. After drilling the proper hole for the tube's anode connector and drilling and tapping two holes for set screws, I generally milled several slots down the length of the stock. It is easy to make two at one time by using a piece of aluminum about an inch long. Cut it in the center and you have two heat dissipating caps that work much better than the Eimac ones. [For such a good company, I am amazed that Eimac put horizontal fins on their connector!] Viewed from the top, my caps look like small sprockets. Unfortunately I do not have access to that lathe over lunch any more.

73, Barry L. Ornitz      WA4VZQ      ornitz@tricon.net

-----  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 04:58:44 -0500 (EST)  
From: Sandra L Knepper <slkst29+@pitt.edu>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>,  
    free glowbugs <glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu>,  
    owner-boatanchors@theporch.com  
Subject: Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
Message-ID: <Pine.GS0.3.96L.990224045808.26299G-100000@unixs3.cis.pitt.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Barry, why don't you recommend household ammonia. I have used the stuff for years in a well-ventilated area. Plus, it is inexpensive.

Dave, W3ST  
Publisher of the Collins Journal  
Homepage: <http://www.pixi.com/~jenkins/collins>

On Tue, 23 Feb 1999, Barry L. Ornitz wrote:

> Tom Rice, WB6BYH, asked about cleaning ceramic sockets.  
>  
> Bobbi suggested trichlorethylene which is not the safest material to be  
> around. I know it is being used as a substitute in many products formerly  
> containing Freon-TF, but it is nowhere as safe as the TF was. Acetone  
> would be a much safer choice (but it is much more flammable).  
>  
> Roy Morgan suggested the dishwasher which is probably the best approach if  
> you are careful about what detergent you use. The water will not hurt the  
> ceramic even if it is unglazed. You just need to dry it out afterwards.  
> Leaving the socket overnight in a warm oven (150 F) should leave you with  
> perfectly dry socket in the morning.  
>

> John Shriver noted that dishwashers can be quite powerful. It is not  
> really the dishwasher, however. The problem is the detergent which usually  
> contains a large proportion of a hypochlorite bleach. This can be  
> corrosive to many metals. Washing by hand using ordinary soap and an old  
> toothbrush is probably the best route.  
>  
> Some unglazed ceramics were dipped in molten paraffin wax to help  
> waterproof them at a much lower cost than glazing. Soaking in solvent will  
> remove most of this, as will gently heating the ceramic. If you decide  
> this is necessary, wash with water first, and then soak in acetone  
> overnight.  
> Wash in water again and allow to dry thoroughly.  
>  
> There are much more potent cleaning solutions that can be used with  
> straight ceramics (no metal parts). These are pretty dangerous and require  
> a fume hood, but they do a wonderful job. I have used these on the ceramic  
> end bars of E. F. Johnson transmitting variable capacitors and also with  
> threaded spacers. They come out often looking better than new. Dirt, wax,  
> and marks from metals come right off with these solutions - but skin comes  
> off even faster, so I do not recommend them.  
>  
> 73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net  
>

-----  
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Cc: "Boatanchors Mailing List" <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Re: cleaning ceramic sockets? - Ammonia (via Dave Knepper)  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 05:21:08 -0500  
Message-ID: <01be5fdf\$65156800\$a34562d8@ornitz.dpnnet.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="utf-8"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ammonia works about the same as ordinary soap here. It can cause some  
copper alloys to become embrittled so watch out to keep the exposure time  
small. Other than that, it works fine.

73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

-----  
Message-ID: <36D3E43A.8A1@worldnet.att.net>  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 06:36:26 -0500  
From: "John Dilks, K2TQN" <oldradio@worldnet.att.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

CC: boatanchors@theporch.com  
Subject: Re: How to Rejuvenate your Headphones  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Roberta J. Barmore wrote:

> Old headphone magnets can lose magnetism, especially if the cans have  
> been connected in the plate circuit of a receiver backwards to the  
> preferred polarity. (Mind that tracer, gang, or get the DC off the  
> headphone jack!) Dropping them is another cause; we're spoiled by modern  
> fancy magnetic alloys but the older ones really react to mechanical shock.  
-----snip-----

Here is a web page that will put new life into your old earphones:  
"How to Rejuvenate your Headphones"  
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio/clubinfo/monthly/Nov-96/HEADPHON.html>

It's on the New Jersey Antique Radio Club's page  
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio>

--

73' John Dilks, K2TQN

Please visit my OldRadio Museum  
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio/museum>

Webmaster for the Antique Wireless Association  
<http://www.ggw.org/awa> Click on "Page 2"

--and--

for the New Jersey Antique Radio Club  
<http://www.eht.com/oldradio>

-

-----  
Message-Id: <3.0.1.32.19990224065258.006a627c@miavx1.muohio.edu>  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 06:52:58 -0500  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
From: "James C. Garland" <4CX250B@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu>  
Subject: Re: Vacuum Relay Specs... followup  
Cc: boatanchors@theporch.com  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Actually the RJ1A vacuum relay IS intended for rf work. Jennings specifies the r.f. current capacity to 30MHz. I don't have the data sheet with me at the moment, but I vaguely recall that at 30MHz the rated current is about 8 Amperes, which is more than enough for amateur use. I've used the RJ1A for years in homebrew projects, most recently in a 6m amp running about 900W output; As noted, they should not be hot-switched, especially at

DC. The reason is that the arc vaporizes some of the internal contacts, creating a plasma which then greatly reduces the breakdown voltage. I discovered this fact the hard way, when I tried to use one as an overload relay in a 4000V power supply. When the relay opened, instead of breaking the HV line, the plasma arc short-circuited the HV to the mounting bracket on the relay. Jennings makes vacuum relays intended for hot-switching, but the RJ-1 isn't one of them.

Incidentally, the RJ1A switches in about 2 msec, considerably faster than advertised, although it also shows about a msec of contact bounce. A 26.5 V RJ1A will close reliably at 16V, although the switching time will be slower. It is possible to find 12V rated RJ1As, although they're not so common. I always check out the contact speed by using a keyer to send a series of 26.5V "dits" to the coil, with a scope monitoring the contact closings.

73,

Jim Garland W8ZR

-----  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 12:39 +0000 (GMT Standard Time)  
From: midshires@cix.co.uk (Andrew Emmerson)  
Subject: Dots before the eyes  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
CC: midshires@cix.co.uk  
Message-Id: <memo.19990224123929.3171J@midshires.compulink.co.uk>

If you look at the steel plate used for certain equipment chassis (and alarm clocks!), you'll see it has a criss-cross pattern of tiny depressions about 1mm apart. What purpose does this pattern achieve (apart from possible ease of marking out). Does anyone have the definitive answer?

73,

Andy G8PTH.

-----  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 08:46:40 -0500 (EST)  
From: "Roberta J. Barmore" <rbarmore@indy.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>,  
free glowbugs <glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu>  
Subject: Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.96.990224084209.15873B-100000@indy2>  
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

FWIW, the "trichlor" to which I referred and with which I am familiar (it's a super-duper defluxer, on \*most\* things--eats "saran wrap" condensers for lunch, however) is, in fact, 1,1,1 trichlorethane, commonly sold as "Carbo-Chlor" and more recently (reformulated to be nicer to the ozone) as "Carbo-Sol." I can never remember offhand if it's -ethane or -ethylene and lazily tend to just drop the ending. They'd probably run me out of a chem lab on a rail for that trick.... ("H2O, H2SO4, what's the diff?")

KB9GKX "RJ" rbarmore@indy.net Roberta J. (Bobbi) Barmore  
FISTS #3388 \* G-QRP #10001 \* ARRL \* RSGB \* WIA  
Appreciator Of Vacuum-Tube Ham Gear and Vintage Keys

-----  
Message-ID: <000601be6013\$8da1f840\$218dd7cf@default>  
From: "Doug Gordon" <dmgordon@pacbell.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Subject: Re: Vacuum Relay Specs... followup  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 08:33:21 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ladies & Gents,

Jim Garland writes:

>Actually the RJ1A vacuum relay IS intended for rf work. Jennings specifies  
>the r.f. current capacity .....

My catalog shows:

2.5 MHz	2.5 kV (Peak)	14 ARMS		
16 MHz	2.0 kV	"	9	"
32 MHz	1.5 kV	"	7	"

>900W output; As noted, they should not be hot-switched, especially at  
>DC. Jennings makes vacuum relays intended for hot-switching, but  
>the RJ-1 isn't one of them.....

The RJ1H is considerably derated from the RJ1A but designed for "DC hot break" switching. I would be curious to know if anyone on this list has ever tried the RJ1H at RF.

73,

Doug K6AKK

-----  
Message-Id: <199902241708.JAA16419@mail-gw6.pacbell.net>  
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Cc: "free glowbugs" <glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu>  
Subject: Re: cleaning ceramic sockets?  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 09:05:37 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=Default  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Hi Barry and yawners;

Thankyou for the corrections to my feeble understanding of the various solvent identities. Taken as a whole, both of our advisories are essentially correct with three exceptions, spelling, flammability and conductivity

> >Trichlor{o}ethylene, .....

triχhloχroχethχylχene (triĭ-klŭrYo-Ėthme-lĭnχ, -klorχ-) also  
triχchlorχethχylχene (triĭχklŭr-, -klor-) noun  
A heavy, colorless, toxic liquid, CHCl:CCl<sub>2</sub>, used to degrease metals, as an extraction solvent for oils and waxes, as a refrigerant, in dry cleaning, and as a fumigant.

>From Microsoft Books Enclopedia. Not the reference used in chem labs but..... I have seen it spelled both ways, but not being a chemist I don't know which is technically correct.

> 1,1,1-Trichloroethane is the favorite among producers of contact cleaners  
> today. It is a suspected carcinogen and it is quite flammable. ....

I might repeat here, 1,1,1 is an ozone depleter and is not used anymore in contact cleaners cuz the EPA said "no more!"

I am looking at the label on a can of Parks\* Carbo-Trichlor:

"Parks  
1,1,1-Trichloroethane  
Carbo-Trichlor  
Non-flammable solvent for cleaning and degreasing"

\*Parks Corp., Somerset, Mass.

> Note that the three above compounds are all flammable too, although  
> methylene chloride takes a "hot" spark to ignite. The other two  
compounds  
> are easily ignited by a spark.

I don't agree at all here. I conducted an experiment a few minutes ago. I loosely rolled a Kleenex (a flammable material) into a ball and soaked it in 1,1,1 trichloroethane from the can of Carbo-Trichlor. I clamped the soaked ball in mid air and placed a lit match under the ball. The flames from the match encircled the ball but no ignition occurred, the ball of tissue was essentially fire proofed.

> Acetone is a polar solvent, but it is not electrically conductive.  
.....

This may be correct from a molecular point of view but experimentation will show that a current flows in acetone: Dipping a piece of bus wire connected to an ohmmeter (Fluke 77) one inch into a fresh can of Jasco acetone gives a reading of 2 megohms. I don't know what the explanation for the current flow is but I'll stick with my statement that acetone is conductive and should not be used on live circuits.

BTW, I have used straight trichloroethane on live circuits many times without ill effect.

> If you get condensation on the radio, it is pretty obvious you should not  
> fire it up. The ceramic is not hygroscopic; it does not suck water out  
of  
> the air. However, once wet, it can take longer to dry than surface  
> condensation.  
>  
> >Hence the corrosion found in some equipment at the  
> >junction of ceramic and metal.  
>  
> Actually this has very little effect unless the ceramic stays wet  
> indefinitely. If you have condensation problems, forget about ceramic  
> insulators. First you should be worrying about transformers and coil  
forms  
> with impregnated paper.

Magnet wire is coated with a plastic insulation that protects the wire from the corrosion problems due to the presence of moisture. Exposed transformers will show corrosion at the wire terminations if not properly varnish or wax impregnated.

Condensation is not visible to the naked eye on surfaces until the isolated

water droplets become large enough to "fog" the surface. Porous materials "store" water just as a sponge does, the sponge dries on the surface first. If condensation occurs in repeated cycles the porous interior may never completely dry out. At the boundry of ceramic and metal a constant supply of water is not desirable.

The safety long shot of this is, and I think Barry will agree, be carefull when using solvents. Know what the flammability characteristics of the solvent are. If in doubt, proceed as if the solvent is extremely flammable, don't use near an ignition source and provide plenty of ventilation. Avoid unnecessary contact with the skin. Avoid breathing fumes, especially concentrated fumes as you will not realize the extent of intoxication you are subjecting yourself to. Replace fumigated air with fresh air. Always work safely with solvents.

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

-----  
From: "Tom R. Rice" <tomrice@netcom.com>  
Message-Id: <199902241816.KAA12502@netcom4.netcom.com>  
Subject: cleaning: bad limerick  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 10:16:59 -0800 (PST)  
Cc: glowbugs@piobaire.mines.uidaho.edu (free glowbugs)  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

-ethane or -ethylene and lazily tend to just drop the ending. They'd probably run me out of a chem lab on a rail for that trick.... ("H2O, H2SO4, what's the diff?")

You youngsters might not be familiar with the old-timey limerick:

Little Johnny was a chemist  
But poor Johnny is no more  
For what he thought was H2O  
Was H2SO4!

with no apologies, 73 de WB6BYH

--  
"Start off every day with a smile and get it over with." --W.C.Fields  
Tom R. Rice  
tomrice@netcom.com



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Message-Id: <v03102800b2fa0c3cbe18@[134.53.4.141]>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 15:17:31 -0500  
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>  
From: "James C. Garland" <4CX250B@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu>  
Subject: Gonset bargain & Drake mystery

Hi Guys,

I just got back from R&L Electronics in Hamilton, OH, and noticed a nice Gonset 6meter Communicator IV on their used shelf. It was missing the plug-in power cord and connector, but otherwise looked complete. I think it will clean up to be excellent. I didn't see any scratches at all on the panel, and the cabinet looked very good except for two scratches, each about 2 inches long. It is being sold AS-IS, presumably because the tech couldn't check it out without the power cord. The asking price is only \$19. Heck, I'd think the tube shields would be worth that! I would have snapped it up, but I'm trying to cut back on my VHF gear. Their phone no. is 1-800-221-7735, if you're interested.

On another topic, I did acquire this beautiful-looking Drake TR5 and matching RV75 VFO which had just arrived in the store. Taught about being an impulse buyer! I had never seen a TR5 before, despite having lived in Drake country for thirty years. It is S/N 107, and resembles the TR7 transceiver, although the knob layout is different. The TR5 is a 100W 80-10m transceiver. Other than that, I don't anything else about the rig. (I'll study the manual tonight and maybe turn it on.) Anybody have any insights or knowledge of the TR5?

73,

Jim Garland W8ZR

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End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2439  
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